Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	1066678	core or coring or needle	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:12
L2	32092	tissue adj sample	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:12
L3	439164	(tissue adj sample) or tissue	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:13
L4	35189	1 same 3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:46
L5	6204	4 and cap	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:46
L6	887	5 and immunoassay	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:47
L7	578	6 and toxin	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:49
L8	88	ciguatoxin	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:49
L9	12	1 and 8	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:50

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	1066678	core or coring or needle	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:12
L2	32092	tissue adj sample	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:12
L3	439164	(tissue adj sample) or tissue	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:13
L4	35189	1 same 3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:46
L5	6204	4 and cap	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:46
L6	887	5 and immunoassay	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:47
L7	578	6 and toxin	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:49
L8	88	ciguatoxin	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 10:49
L9	12	1 and 8	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 11:01
L10	79	reagent adj cap	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 11:06
L11	9	10 and toxin	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 11:02
L12	169	coring adj tube	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 11:06

L13	2	12 and immunoassay	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 11:07
L14	12	12 same (cap or cover)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 11:07

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	6163	corer or (coring adj tube) or coring	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 11:57
L2	297	1 near3 tissue	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 12:03
L3	186596	2 and bioassay or assay or immunoassay	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 11:58
L4	15	2 and (assay or bioassay or immunoassay)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 12:04
L5	19649	(needle or biopsy) near3 tissue	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 12:03
L6	11787	5 and (assay or bioassay or immunoassay)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 12:14
L7	559	coring adj (apparatus or device)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 12:14
L8	0	7 and immunoassay	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 12:14
L9	144	7 and tissue	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 12:15
L10	3	9 and (assay or bioassay or immunoassay)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 12:29
L11	9	9 and toxin	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 12:15
L12	129	tissue adj sampling adj device	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 12:33
L13	10	12 and (assay or immunoassay or bioassay)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 12:31
L14	46	12 and (cap or lid)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 12:41
L15	1484	(435/287.1).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/09/13 12:42
L16	109	(435/287.6).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/09/13 13:20
L17	36568	collect$ same tissue	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 13:20
L18	8	17 and (reagent adj cap)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2005/09/13 13:21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:11:29 ON 13 SEP 2005

=> s toxin (s) fish
L1 1353 TOXIN (S) FISH

=> s l1 (s) tissue
L2 47 L1 (S) TISSUE

=> s l2 and (assay or bioassay or immunoassay)
L3 8 L2 AND (ASSAY OR BIOASSAY OR IMMUNOASSAY)

=> dupl rem l3
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'EMBASE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, SCISEARCH'
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE? Y/(N):n
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 6 DUPLICATE REM L3 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l4 1-6 ti abs so au

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 1
TI Does cyanobacterial toxin accumulate in mysid shrimps and fish via copepods?.
AB It has been suggested that pelagic planktivores may receive cyanobacterial toxins indirectly, i.e., by preying on organisms that have ingested cyanobacteria. We tested this hypothesis in laboratory conditions by providing mysid shrimps, Mysis relicta, and three-spined sticklebacks, Gasterosteus aculeatus, with cyanobacteria-fed copepods. The aim of the study was to observe the potential transfer and accumulation of the toxin nodularin, produced by the cyanobacteria Nodularia spumigena, in planktivore tissue during the 10-day trials. The concentration of nodularin was measured by two toxin detection methods, enzyme-linked immunosorbent **assay** (ELISA) and protein phosphatase (PPase) inhibition **assay**. The ELISA results showed that the **toxin** concentrations in mysid **tissue** were significantly higher than in **fish tissue**, whereas no differences between species were detected by PPase inhibition **assay**. The concentrations measured by ELISA suggested that accumulation had taken place in mysids, since the toxin increased with time in the animals. The concentrations, measured by PPase inhibition **assay**, were significantly higher than the ones measured by ELISA. We conclude that cyanobacterial toxin may accumulated in higher trophic levels via copepods and that the results are more reliable if analysed with several methods.
SO Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology, (4 September, 2002) Vol. 276, No. 1-2, pp. 95-107. print.
CODEN: JEMBAM. ISSN: 0022-0981.
AU Engstrom-Ost, Jonna [Reprint author]; Lehtiniemi, Maiju; Green, Sandra; Kozlowsky-Suzuki, Betina; Viitasalo, Markku

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
TI Monitoring toxin uptake in edible fish tissues from Pfiesteria containing waters.
AB Pfiesteria piscicida, a dinoflagellate first identified in 1988, has been implicated as a causative agent in major fish kills in estuaries of NC and the southeastern United States. A tissue culture **assay** for the detection and characterization of this toxin(s) has been adapted from standard in vitro bioassays. Using this **assay**, **tissue** samples taken from live **fish** caught during a **fish** kill were analyzed for the presence of **toxin**. No apparent effect on cell viability was observed using extracts from croaker, spot, striped mullet, mackerel or perch. Only those extracts of muscle tissue from Atlantic menhaden showed a significant effect in the **bioassay**. During the summer of 1998, a biweekly monitoring of tissue extracts of bluefish, croaker, pigfish, pinfish, spot, silver perch, southern flounder, summer flounder, weakfish, bay anchovy and menhaden was carried out. Data indicate that only tissue extracts from menhaden containing

visible lesions showed a significant effect on the viability of cells in culture. Copyright (C) 2000 Elsevier Science Ltd.
SO Marine Environmental Research, (2000) Vol. 50, No. 1-5, pp. 486.
Refs: 0
ISSN: 0141-1136 CODEN: MERSDW
AU McClellan-Green P.; Balmer E.; Darcy M.; Wright M.; Green D.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 6 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI C-14-Labeled microcystin-LR administered to Atlantic salmon via intraperitoneal injection provides in vivo evidence for covalent binding of microcystin-LR in salmon livers
AB The **tissue** distribution and clearance of radiolabeled microcystin-LR administered to Atlantic salmon via i.p. injection has been re-examined using uniformly C-14-labeled **toxin**, Significant differences were found to exist between these results and those obtained when **fish** received an i.p. injection of tritium-labeled dihydromicrocystin-LR. In addition, MeOH liver extracts were assayed by both phosphatase **assay** and C-14 counts and the results compared with the total levels of incorporation determined by digestion and subsequent C-14 counting of the same liver tissues. An attempt to investigate the metabolism and to document the putative products was also undertaken. It was found that microcystin-LR was extensively metabolized to compounds that are more polar than the parent compound. (C) 1997 Elsevier Science Ltd.
SO TOXICON, (JUN 1997) Vol. 35, No. 6, pp. 985-989.
ISSN: 0041-0101.
AU Williams D E (Reprint); Craig M; Dawe S C; Kent M L; Andersen R J; Holmes C F B

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI SOLID PHASE IMMUNO ENZYME LINKED **ASSAY** FOR THE DIRECT DETECTION OF CIGUA **TOXIN** IN **FISH TISSUE**.
SO Federation Proceedings, (1983) Vol. 42, No. 3, pp. ABSTRACT 1952.
Meeting Info.: 67TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETIES FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY, CHICAGO, ILL., USA, APRIL 10-15, 1983. FED PROC.
CODEN: FEPRA7. ISSN: 0014-9446.
AU KIMURA L H [Reprint author]; ABAD M A; YOKOCHI L A; HOKAMA J L R Y; HOKAMA Y

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE RADIO **IMMUNOASSAY** FOR DETECTION OF CIGUA **TOXIN** IN **FISH TISSUE** AND THE PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECT OF EXTRACTED CIGUA **TOXIN** ON MAMMALIAN ATRIA.
SO Federation Proceedings, (1980) Vol. 39, No. 3, pp. ABSTRACT 4603.
Meeting Info.: 64TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FED. AM. SOC. EXP. BIOL., ANAHEIM, CALIF., USA, APR. 13-18, 1980. FED PROC.
CODEN: FEPRA7. ISSN: 0014-9446.
AU MIYAHARA J [Reprint author]; SHIRAKI K; AKAU R; CHUNG R; JOYO B; KIMURA L H; HOKAMA Y

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI DEVELOPMENT OF A COLORIMETRIC ENZYME LINKED IMMUNO SORBENT **ASSAY** TEST TO **ASSAY** CIGUA **TOXIN** IN **FISH TISSUE**.
AB Enzyme-linked immunoglobulin **assay** methods were developed to test fish muscle for the presence of ciguatoxin. Procedures using acetone extracts of the fish tissue, ground tissue and pellets of flesh were used. Phosphatase, peroxidase and β-galactosidase were tested. The anticiguatoxin serum and serum globulins were obtained from another laboratory. The amount of specific antibody in these sera was undetectable by ELISA tests. Some advantages and applications of the ELISA **assay** method for detecting toxic fish are discussed.
SO Revue Internationale d'Oceanographie Medicale, (1979) Vol. 53-54, pp. 23-32.
CODEN: RVOMAY. ISSN: 0035-3493.
AU BERGER J A [Reprint author]; BERGER L R